

Although age samples are small, migrant birds banded by Lucy Duncan at Gulf Breeze do not suggest an asynchronous diurnal-nocturnal migration pattern between adults and immatures. Of 44 Yellow Warblers banded during fall migration 1977-1982, 5 were adults, 33 were immatures and 6 were of unknown age. Of 18 Yellow Warblers retrieved from the WCTV TV tower in fall between 1973 and 1975, 4 were adults and 14 were immatures (Crawford 1978). The WCTV tower and Gulf Breeze are about 322 km apart and lie on the trans-Gulf flyway of migrant birds.

In summary, Yellow Warblers in substantial numbers move westward in August along the northern Gulf Coast strongly suggesting that at least part of the North American population is both diurnal and circum-Gulf in its fall migration. These data further indicate that some southbound birds retrace the spring route around the western Gulf as described by Stevenson (1957).

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- Robert A. Duncan, 614 Fairpoint Dr., Gulf Breeze, Florida, 32561 and Wayne C. Weber, Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, 39762. (Present address of Weber: 303-9153 Saturna Drive, Burnaby, British Columbia V3J 7K1, Canada).
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REVIEWS

The book of the Wild Turkey.—Lovette E. Williams, Jr. 1981. Tulsa, Oklahoma, Winchester Press. 181 pp., 32 color photos, 77 black & white photos, 11 maps. \$19.95.—This pleasantly written book, with its helpful illustrations, is oriented toward sportsmen by a biologist who is himself a longtime devotee of turkey hunting. But this orientation should not deter birders. Most of Williams's book is about the natural history of Wild Turkeys, i.e., their distribution, habitat preferences, roosting, feeding habits, displays and calls of the gobblers, the nests of the hens, and the lives of the poults. Much of Williams's firsthand knowledge about the natural history of Wild Turkeys was gained in Florida while he conducted his long-term research at Fisheating Creek, Glades Co., and in the vicinity of Gainesville, Alachua Co. Thus this book is of special interest to Floridians.

The return of Wild Turkeys, one of the most successful of all re-stocking programs, is also dealt with. An early cause of failure was that turkeys liberated were crosses between wild and domestic birds. Once it was realized that only pure Wild Turkeys had the genetic makeup needed for survival, success was assured. What attributes make Wild Turkeys so successful? One is a large reproductive capacity. Hens can nest in their first year, lay about eleven eggs after a single mating, do not desert their well-hidden nests readily and will re-nest if a first nest is lost. "The Wild Turkey," continues Williams, "is a physically tough animal." It can survive sub-zero temperatures in the northern parts of its range and even go days without feeding. In addition to these attributes, the Wild Turkey may have the most varied diet of any animal known. In Virginia alone it has been noted as feeding on over 350 plants.

The last few chapters are on management and the art or science of turkey hunting, including a section on turkey calling. Although professionals oriented toward theory and statistics may find this book unsophisticated, work funded by game management agencies is pretty much concerned with practical problems. Within limits that he undoubtedly had to face, Williams has produced a biologically sound and instructive book.—Lawrence Kilham, Department of Microbiology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.

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Cruikshank's photographs of birds of America.—Allan D. Cruickshank. 1977. New York, Dover Publications, Inc. x + 182 pp., 177 photographs. \$6.00.—It is never too late to bring this fine book to your attention. Allan Cruickshank was probably America's foremost photographer of birds in black and white. His photographs were published in many magazines and books through the years and no doubt influenced the development of several generations of naturalists. This inexpensive, but well-made, large-format paperback includes 102 photographs from Cruickshank's "Wings in the Wilderness" (1947) and 75 additional photographs selected by his wife, Helen. She also wrote a new preface and captions for the photos new to this edition. Any bird-lover will find, as I have, many enjoyable hours of armchair birding in the pages of this book.

This book has a special interest for Floridians because 46 of the 177 photographs (three times more than any other state) were taken in Florida spanning 35 years (1937-1972) of Allan's career. Other localities for the photographs in this book include 14 states and one Canadian province. For those who want to annotate their copy of this book I list, for the Florida photographs, the locality of each photograph followed by the date and page number: "nd" indicates no date.

FLORIDA, 46 photos: ALAFIA BANKS—1969-30, 31; COCOA—1955, May-108; DAYTONA BEACH—1965, November-91; DAYTONA, HALIFAX RIVER—1945, January-44; DRY TORTUGAS—1953, May-9; 1954, May-11; 1955, May-112; EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK—1937-8; 1946-26, 27, 28; 1947-18, 19, 20; 1961, January-72; FLORIDA BAY—1937, February-10; GULFPORT—1946, February-2; HOBE SOUND—nd-147; HORSESHOE BEACH—1946, April-70; INDIAN RIVER—